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Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR

BURUNDI

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Burundi
for the period 1977-1981

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Political status: Independence was proclaimed on 1 July 1962, and the Kingdom of Burundi became a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system. On 28 November 1966, the monarchy was overthrown as the result of a military coup d'état and Burundi was proclaimed a Republic.

Area: 27,830 square kilometres (including 2,150 square kilometres of territorial waters).

Situation: Most of the country is situated at an altitude of over 1,500 metres, and the watershed between the Zaire and Nile basins passes right through it. The country has a common frontier with Zaire, Rwanda and Tanzania.

Climate: The climate is mainly equatorial, with two rainy seasons and moderate temperatures, but its hilly terrain and different altitudes give rise to a wide variety of micro-climates.

Population (1975):

Total		3.9 million
Density		150 inhabitants per sq. km
Demographic growth rate		2.3%
Birth rate		48 per thousand
Death rate		24.7 per thousand
Population pyramid (1973)		
0-14	44.7%	
15-59	52.7%	
60 and over	2.6%	
Population employed in the rural sector - men:		96%
	- women:	98.3%

Health (1974):

One physician per	41,350 inhabitants
One nurse per	23,900 inhabitants
One paramedical auxiliary per	9,200 inhabitants
Population per hospital bed (including hospitals, maternity homes, clinics)	746 persons

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Education: (1975)	Primary school population	519,100
	Primary school enrolment	130,048
	Primary school enrolment rate	25%
	Secondary school enrolment	11,117
	Higher education enrolment	517

Gross national product (1974)

Estimated per capita GNP: $US 80

	$US million	%	Annual growth rate (%, constant prices) 1970-1974	1974
GNP at market price	323.8	100.0	-	4.1
Gross domestic investment	35.8	11.0	2.1	19.8
Gross national savings	18.3	5.6	-	-
Balance on current account	-17.5	-5.4	-	-
Exports of goods	31.9	9.8	1.9	-8.6
Imports of goods	51.6	15.9	1.6	-1.0

Employment efficiency and productivity (1974)

	Value added	
	$US million	%
Agriculture	192.2	61.8
Industry	35.8	11.5
Services	83.0	26.7
Unallocated	-	-
Total/average	311.0	100.0

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Public finance

	Government	
	FBU billion	% of GNP
	1974	1974	1970-1974
Current receipts	3.21	12.6	12.2
Regular budget	2.91	11.3	11.5
Surplus	0.30	1.3	0.7
Investment budget	0.25	1.0	0.8
External aid (net)	-0.05	-0.2	

Exports of goods (average 1972-1974)

	$US million	%
Coffee	24.14	84.1
Cotton	1.11	3.8
Raw hides	1.14	4.0
Tea	0.54	1.9
Ores	0.40	1.4
Other products	1.38	4.8
	28.71	100.0

Currency: Burundi francs (FBU)

The official exchange rate (middle rate) was FBU 78.75 to the dollar until 3 May 1976, when the FBU was revalued. The new rate is FBU 89.55 to the dollar.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The establishment in 1974, under the Office of the President, of a Technical Studies Bureau, headed by a Secretary-General with the rank of Minister in charge of planning works and co-ordination of technical assistance, made the preparations for the second UNDP programme much easier than the preparations for the first cycle.

2. At the beginning of 1975, as preparatory measures for the programming exercise proper, the UNDP Office, in collaboration with the representatives of the two agencies assigned to the country, FAO and WHO, and the regional representatives of ILO and UNIDO based at Kinshasa, began discussions with the Ministries concerned and the Technical Studies Bureau, with a view to identifying possible UNDP assistance needs for the period 1977-1981 in the various sectors. These activities were carried out simultaneously with an evaluation of ongoing projects whose extension beyond 1976 was to be considered. This evaluation was often followed by a tripartite meeting presided over by the Technical Studies Bureau. In the course of these meetings, the Government's options regarding the future of the project were established.

3. Through the UNDP Office the Government also called for consultants, financed from the current Indicative Planning Figure (IPF), to help to identify new activities to be carried out in a specific sector where the need for technical assistance was felt. These consultant missions were requested in the following fields: tick control, insurance, labour management, housing, the co-operative movement, advancement of women, telecommunications, development of postal services, vocational training, national wildlife park. There were also evaluation missions for five major projects which made it possible to redefine objectives and future action to be undertaken. These missions dealt with mineral surveys and pre-feasibility studies for the mining of nickel, public administration, primary education for integrated rural development and the training of technical agricultural personnel.

4. On a more general level, an important mission - sponsored by UNDP and OTC - carried out in 1975 by the UNCTAD interregional advisory services on trade expansion and economic integration - whose conclusions are given in chapter III of this programme - helped, first of all, to pinpoint the major problems confronting Burundi in its efforts to achieve economic and social development and, secondly, to envisage solutions for these problems.

5. Thus, by 22 September 1975, the beginning of the programming exercise, the Government had the main material necessary for the preparation of a preliminary working paper containing the proposals of the various Ministries. This preliminary working paper covered a sum of $44,096,082.

6. A study of the requests contained in this working paper showed that some of the activities identified could be financed under the regular programmes of certain agencies within the United Nations system such as UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. In the light of these considerations, the Resident Representative was able to prepare a summary report

which served as a basis for discussions at the meetings held to consider sectoral proposals in February 1976.

7. In transmitting his report, the UNDP Resident Representative suggested that the Government might consider the possibility of specifying more exactly the extent and areas of assistance required from UNDP so as to give him not only a special status but also enable him better to perform his task within the possibilities opened up by the new dimensions of international technical co-operation with a view to seeking and employing all appropriate means of maximizing the impact of this assistance.

8. The meetings for the consideration of the sectoral proposals and the meetings for the actual planning of UNDP assistance which were held in February and March were presided over by the Secretary-General in charge of the Technical Studies Bureau under the Office of the President of the Republic. The general outline of the UNDP assistance programme for the five-year period 1977-1981 was decided upon at the conclusion of these meetings.

II. DURATION, TIMING AND ESTIMATED RESOURCES

9. The first UNDP programming cycle for Burundi covered the period 1972-1976. The second programme follows on for the five-year period 1977-1981. Since the Third Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan of the Republic of Burundi will cover the years 1978-1982, there will be a one-year gap between the National Development Plan and the UNDP assistance programme. However, the Government has decided that it would not be in the interest of the country's economic and social development to postpone the programming of UNDP resources until 1977. Several UNDP-supported projects will be completed in the period 1975-1976, and the increase in the IPF from $10 million to $18.7 million should lead to a higher implementation rate, which could be jeopardized by a delay in UNDP assistance planning.

10. Furthermore, the final version of the Second Five-Year Plan of the Republic of Burundi (1973-1977) was published in 1975, and although some preliminary activities have been started, the real work of drawing up the Third Plan (1978-1982) will only begin in the second half of 1976.

11. Burundi's IPF for the second programming cycle is $US 18.75 million, as compared with $US 10 million for the first cycle. UNDP's financial crisis and the resulting budgetary restrictions for the years 1976 and 1977 present serious problems as reports maintaining a growing curve of activity to match the considerable development efforts undertaken in the country.

12. The problem will arise mainly in 1977, when Burundi should complete the second phase of the mineral survey project, including the pre-feasibility studies for the mining of nickel. The financing of these works will take up more than a third of the resources available for 1977. However, the Government is trying to ensure the continuation of some essential activities whose abrupt cessation would inevitably have disastrous results from the practical and psychological point of view.

13. The estimated level of overprogramming reached during the first cycle is $2,140,000. This amount will be absorbed by deduction from the new IPF of annual portions spread out over the entire five-year cycle.

III. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

(a) Economic and social situation

14. A country isolated in the middle of Africa with too numerous a population for its agricultural resources, Burundi is beset by difficulties and must import not only the advanced manufactured goods it needs but also such essential items as basic food-stuffs, cement and energy.

15. Burundi's economy has been stagnating for a number of years. At present, its exports consist mainly of coffee. Mineral production is still very low, and local industries have had traditional markets in neighbouring countries closed to them.

16. The rural population lives mainly on small family farms scattered on the hillsides which cover most of the country. The average area of these farms varies, depending on the region, from 0.7 to 1.1 hectares.

17. Agriculture, which accounts for 62 per cent of the country's GDP - 68 per cent if the transformation of agricultural products is included - is the key sector of Burundi's economy. The population is basically rural, with fewer than 200,000 of the 3.9 million inhabitants living in cities.

18. Unroasted coffee is Burundi's chief export item. It accounts for approximately 80 per cent of all raw material exports in terms of quantity and 88 per cent in terms of value.

19. A degree of diversification has been achieved in recent years with the development of such exports as tea, leather and raw hides; this, however, has been partially offset by a decrease in cotton sales owing to the inadequate prices paid to producers. The establishment of a sugar industry is planned under the Third Five-Year Plan.

20. Burundi's chief problem is to feed its present population of 3.9 million and the 7 million inhabitants it will have in 25 years if the current rate of population growth is sustained.

(b) Factors impeding development progress

21. Burundi's population density of 150 inhabitants per km^2 is one of the highest on the African continent. Because of population pressure, the land must be put to intensive use, which, when coupled with deforestation and Burundi's difficult topography, results in extreme erosion and soil exhaustion.

22. With a GDP of $80 per capita, Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world, and its development is further handicapped by, among other factors, difficult transport links with the outside.

23. The country is land-locked deep within Africa. Bujumbura, its capital, lies 1,100 km, as the crow flies, from the Indian Ocean ports (Mombasa in Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania) and 1,900 km from the Atlantic ports (Luanda in Angola and Matadi in Zaire).

24. The surface route to Dar-es-Salaam includes sailing across 180 km of Lake Tanganyika to Kigoma, where the railroad is picked up for the remaining 1,250 km. Substantial efforts have been made to unclog the port of Dar-es-Salaam and improve operations on the rail network, but the problems created by transit delays continue to be a matter of concern.

25. It is only 1,600 km by direct highway to Mombasa but the road is poorly maintained; the only route which can be travelled by large trucks passes through Kigali (Rwanda) and Kampala (Uganda), and the distance is 2,200 km.

26. The impact of these difficulties on the country's economy is aggravated by the great imbalance between exports and imports, which are in a ratio of one to three. This imbalance results in increased import costs, owing to the fact that, on the average, two thirds of the transport capacity used to deliver imports is unused on the return trip.

(c) Long-term development prospects and strategies

27. The second Five-Year Development Plan, which is currently being implemented (1973-1977), accords priority to the development of food and cash crops (coffee, tea, cotton), improved livestock-breeding conditions and fishing methods, industries supporting rural development (the dairy industry, for example), infrastructure (roads), tourism, industrial and handicrafts development, mineral surveys (nickel), education, health, housing and foreign trade. Work is under way to appraise the results achieved with a view to the preparation of the Third Five-Year Plan (1978-1982).

28. While the objectives and priorities of the Third Plan will, in principle, remain the same, the following order of priorities has been set within the framework of the Government's economic and social development policy: development of agriculture and livestock-breeding, improvement of housing, mining development, training of cadres and improvement of public health.

29. The discovery of large nickel deposits could radically alter the country's prospects if success is achieved in involving the local economy in both the mining of ore and the production of the metal so as to prevent a dichotomy from taking hold in the country's economy. Pre-feasibility studies will be conducted during 1976-1977 to determine the technical requirements of the project, the country's hydroelectric potential and resources in reducing agents used in the processing of nickel. Certain other factors used in the process, such as ammonia and carbonic acid gas, could be imported from neighbouring Rwanda.

30. As to any future mining of nickel, the most appropriate development strategy for Burundi would seem to be, on the one hand, to choose from among the various technical alternatives for transforming nickel, the one which would integrate nickel

production most completely into the over-all economy of the country and, on the other hand, to shape policies for the development of the other sectors in relation to this new activity, which, if mining should prove to be profitable in present circumstances, could dominate Burundi's economy for the rest of this century.

31. In a broader context, agriculture and fisheries have an opportunity to increase their production with a view to meeting the needs created directly by the mining and metallurgical sector and those resulting from general economic development.

32. Burundi also has a not inconsiderable tourist potential with Lake Tanganyika, lake and mountain scenery, and the possibility that a national park and a mini-park will be established to take advantage of the presence of local wildlife. There is also a handicrafts school and a handicrafts centre which seek to improve the design and quality of handicrafts articles made in the country.

(d) Importance of external aid to the country's development

33. The bulk of the financial resources needed to carry out the investment and development projects contained in the Second Plan (1973-1977) is received from external aid sources, and in most cases it is coupled with technical assistance. As a result of the country's low and precarious national income, it must resort to external financial and technical aid entailing minimum counterpart outlays, particularly in budgetary terms. This situation will undoubtedly remain unchanged during the implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan (1978-1982).

34. During the first UNDP programming cycle, the most important donors of technical assistance were the European Development Fund, which is the principal source of external aid; the United Nations system, ranking second in 1975; France, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany. A loan of $22.5 million payable in 10 years beginning in 1982 was granted by the People's Republic of China for the 1972-1976 period. A new factor in the external aid picture is the receipt, beginning in 1976, of large grants from petroleum-producing Arab countries such as Kuwait, Libya and Abu Dhabi.

35. The implementation of Burundi's economic and social development programmes is therefore largely dependent on external technical and financial aid. The establishment of a Technical Studies Bureau, which will be strengthened with the addition of a sufficient number of highly qualified staff after mid-1976 financed from a loan granted by World Bank/IDA for this purpose, should enable the Government of the Republic of Burundi to ensure better planning, use and co-ordination of external aid and to be in better command of its objectives and priorities. Nevertheless, foreign aid can make a useful contribution to Burundi's economic and social progress only in so far as it is paralleled by the country's own efforts to increase its absorptive capacity.

(e) Economic relations with neighbouring countries

36. Because of its situation as a country land-locked in the centre of Africa, Burundi has made a major effort since 1974 to establish close relations with its neighbours. Thus, in 1975 Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire reached agreement in principle

on the establishment of an "Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries" (the reference is to Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu). The commissions charged with pursuing the development of this subregional economic co-operation meet on a regular basis. In its study "Subregional co-operation, an essential factor in Burundi's economic development", prepared as part of the mission referred to above, UNCTAD has put forward interesting proposals relating to co-operation in the field of production, transport, tourism, marketing and institutional organization between Burundi and its neighbours.

37. Bilateral co-operation between Burundi and Rwanda is being pursued actively in all fields. In May 1976, a draft agreement on integration of selected industrial and agricultural products was approved in Kigali. During 1975-1976, with the same end in view, discussions were held between delegations from Tanzania and Burundi on questions of bilateral co-operation and, in particular, on the implementation of the agreements entered into by the two countries, namely, a trade agreement, an agreement on tourism and an agreement on technical, scientific and cultural co-operation.

TABLE I

ESTIMATED EXTERNAL AID RESOURCES FOR THE PROGRAMMING PERIOD 1977-1981 1/

(in thousands of $US)

SOURCE	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
BILATERAL PROGRAMMES 2/	21 000	23 000	25 000	27 000	30 000
MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES OTHER THAN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM					
EDF	12 000	14 000	12 000	7 250	7 000
ADB	3 500	4 500	5 000	5 500	6 000
SUBTOTAL	15 500	18 500	17 000	12 750	13 000
REGULAR PROGRAMMES OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS					
WFP	4 030	4 030	4 030	4 030	4 030
UNFPA	400	400	295	265	270
UNICEF	528	530	540	550	560
WHO	400	420	440	450	460
UNESCO	20	20	20	20	20
WORLD BANK GROUP	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000
IMF	144	146	148	150	152
OTHER	60	60	60	100	100
SUBTOTAL	13 582	13 606	13 533	13 565	13 592
UNDP (IPF)	2 392	2 511.6	2 916	3 450	4 011.2
GRAND TOTAL	52 474	57 617.6	58 449	56 765	60 603.2

1/ It should be stressed that these are estimates in the strict sense, as it is virtually impossible to provide accurate data relating to resources and an exact breakdown of their use by year.

2/ Includes capital assistance (financing - loans and grants), equipment and technical assistance (experts, consultants, fellowships).

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IV. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND UNDP ASSISTANCE

A. RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

38. The most important sector of the Burundi economy is agriculture, in which more than 90 per cent of the active population is engaged. The Government gives agriculture priority both in its Second Economic and Social Plan (1973-1977) and in its longer-term goals.

39. There are many difficult problems awaiting solution. Firstly, there is the food problem, which is becoming increasingly serious in the face of the rapidly rising population, the increasing scarcity of available land and the erosion of land in use. In this mountainous country it is therefore necessary to mount a well-organized, continuing campaign against erosion, distribute the population more evenly, practice more intensive agriculture and develop marshland.

40. Cash crops must be grown more intensively and in greater variety in order to raise the population's purchasing power and earn the foreign currency necessary for the country's growth.

41. Stock-raising plays an important part in rural life, but the return on cattle, in terms of both meat and milk, remains low. This is caused by the limited performance of the local breed, the over-grazing of pastures and the many health problems.

42. Fishing is practised only in Burundi's territorial waters in Lake Tanganyika. It has expanded as a result of studies which were carried out under project BDI/73/020 and which will be continued as part of a regional project. Extensive improvements in methods of fishing and treating fish were introduced under project BDI/73/007 and will be developed further starting in 1977 under a project financed by World Bank/IDA.

43. The proportion of wooded land is less than 5 per cent. Reafforestation programmes necessary to protect crests and slopes and to ensure supplies of firewood and timber must be pursued on a larger scale than at present.

44. The training of personnel at various levels takes place in three establishments, including the Burundi Agricultural Institute, which receives aid under project BDI/73/016 and trains agricultural experts and stock-raising officers. In 1976, a faculty of agronomy was established at Burundi University.

45. Agricultural credit is provided by the National Economic Development Bank, which receives aid under project BDI/73/004.

46. Research in agronomy is conducted only at the Burundi Institute of Agronomic Sciences.

Development of milk production (BDI/74/004)

47. Initially, the sole aim of this project was to import Frisian cattle from Kenya in order to improve the local breed and ensure that milk plants have a more regular and, above all, a more plentiful supply. The current project, the extension of which is requested by the Government, made it possible to complete the infrastructure for the initial accommodation of these cattle at Kiryama and to begin establishing the infrastructure in the Kifurwe region near Bujumbura, where there will be 20 pilot farms for cattle with a high milk yield. Aid will also be given to stock-raisers in areas surrounding the two centres in connexion with the introduction of fodder crops and the improvement of sanitary conditions and feeding in general (mineral salts). This educational activity will make it easier to attain the objectives of a project which might result in large and productive investments.

- UNDP contribution to pay for two experts, group training, the purchase of better stock ($US 25,000), equipment ($US 35,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 5,000) over a period of three years: $US 376,800.

- The Government will contribute FBU 40 million in kind and counterparts for the experts.

Milk plant management (BDI/71/001)

48. The Bujumbura dairy product factory central milk plant at Bujumbura was built by the Government and equipped by UNICEF. The aim was to provide the population with better, more wholesome and more reasonably priced milk and to limit, reduce or, in the longer term, end the importation of dairy produce. The Government received aid from UNDP for constructing the dairy, starting operations and establishing management and sales networks. The dairy has been in operation since November 1974. The Kiryama milk plant, which is more concerned with the production of cheese and butter, received similar aid and some equipment. WFP also provides aid in the form of powdered milk and butter oil, the corresponding value of which must be invested in the milk plant and in projects for the development of dairy produce operations. This WFP aid, which will continue throughout the entire cycle programming amounts to $US 600,000.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for one expert, one fellowship, equipment and miscellaneous items over a period of two years: $US 118,400.

- The Government will contribute FBU 11 million in kind and will provide a counterpart for the expert and a candidate for the fellowship.

49. In the near future, the Government intends to establish a Regional Development Corporation which will determine the structure and management methods of the Burundi dairy industry.

Aid for the Department of Irrigation and Drainage - Second phase (BDI/74/006)

50. The aim of this project is to help the Government achieve the objectives set out in the Second Economic and Social Development Plan, namely: to train technical personnel, collect hydrological data, prepare documentation for hydrological and agricultural development projects, supervise the implementation and management of projects financed from various sources, and carry out urgently needed small-scale conservation measures as pilot demonstration schemes. The project also calls for the establishment and equipping of a documentation centre to preserve the various types of files (studies, maps, plans, photographs, etc.) which are of vital importance for any new study or activities. Studies carried out by the Department of Agricultural Engineering normally result in productive investments which vary in size according to the nature of the activities in question.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for one expert and associate experts, three training fellowships, equipment ($US 10,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 6,000) over a period of five years: $US 301,600.

- The Government is allocating a considerable amount of money for the activities of the Department of Irrigation and Drainage and plans to spend a total of approximately FBU 620 million in the next five years. It will provide couterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships and will contribute FBU 1 million in cash.

Agricultural Technical Institute of Burundi - Third phase (BDI/73/016)

51. The main objective of this project is to train agricultural and stock-raising experts at the A2 level, since such experts are vital to the development of their respective subsectors. The project also covers the retraining of personnel in the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and, with respect to extension work, provides for integrated rural development activities in areas surrounding the Institute.

52. The first phase began in 1967 and ended in August 1973; the second finishes in July 1976. The Government, which has taken measures to ensure continuity during the transition period up to the end of 1976, requests a third phase, to last four years, in order to train enough qualified national personnel to take over all activities. This personnel is being trained with the help of fellowships provided under the project. The project has been receiving aid from UNICEF for rural development activities since 1973.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for two experts, three training fellowships, equipment ($US 20,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 8,000) over a period of four years: $US 576,300.
- The Government will contribute FBU 22.5 million in kind and FBU 1 million in cash and will provide counterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships.

Logistical support for the fertilizer project (BDI/75/013) - GP 4/3 BDI/74 (BEL)

53. This project receives financial support from two sources. The expert, part of the equipment and the fertilizer are paid for by the Belgian Government through FAO and the FAO/Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee of Experts. Administrative costs, small items of equipment and various other costs (carriage of fertilizer, vehicle maintenance, etc.) have been covered by a UNDP project since July 1975.

54. The aim of this project is to extend the use of fertilizers through demonstrations and the creation of a fertilizer sales network. Because of the very encouraging results obtained so far particularly with respect to food crops, the Government requests that this very useful activity be continued.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for administrative and logistical support and miscellaneous items in 1977: $US 31,000.

- The Government will contribute FBU 12.5 million in kind as well as a cash contribution.

Development of agricultural extension work and rural educational radio - Second phase (BDI/73/001)

55. Aid has already been given both to the Agricultural Planning Department and to the Department of Information and Extension Work for Agriculture, Forestry and Pastoral Farming under project BDI/73/001. The sole remaining aim of the project is to help the latter department to formulate and supervise the growing number of integrated rural development programmes and to develop rural educational radio, to which it has not as yet been possible to allocate enough equipment.

56. Because of the importance of extension activities in raising productivity and because of the potential of well-organized rural educational radio in a country where the population is on the whole widely dispersed, the Government requests additional aid for this department.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for two experts (one of whom will be paid for by UNICEF for 18 months beginning in 1976) and miscellaneous items ($US 1,600) over a period of two years: $US 115,600.

- The Government will contribute FBU 7.5 million in kind and will provide counterparts for the experts.

Tick control (BDI/75/002)

57. The major obstacle to improving livestock breeding in Burundi is theileriosis, a disease which is transmitted by ticks and which causes a very high mortality rate. At present, the only solution is to take measures against the carrier of the disease.

58. The main objective of the project is to help establish a team capable of operating and maintaining an adequate network of tick-control dips and checking the effectiveness of the treatment. Plans include: restoring facilities of proven efficiency; carrying out spraying in areas which have no dips or which are not suited to them; constructing new dips in all areas where the density of the animal population justifies them and providing acaricidal substances; personnel training; forming a technical control group and organizing an extension campaign to make the population aware of the tick problem.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for two experts, training fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous items ($US 8,000) over a period of two years: $US 200,000.

- The Government will contribute FBU 22.5 million in kind and will provide counterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships.

New project (unnumbered) - Reafforestation of the Bujumbura region

59. Very large hydrological and agricultural investments have been made in the Ruzizi plain, but these investments are now threatened by the absence of protection for catchment basins. The Government's aim in these regions is to retimber impoverished land or land with a very low yield, the exploitation of which would involve an unacceptably high risk of erosion; it also intends to retimber very steep slopes. This would make it possible to produce either firewood or timber, which is needed most urgently by Burundi and by the town of Bujumbura in particular. These activities will be financed both by the Fund for Aid and Co-operation (France) and with credits from EDF. However, because of the size and urgency of the task, the Government also requests UNDP aid in carrying out additional activities aimed at providing more extensive and therefore more effective protection.

- UNDP contribution, for a period of four years: $US 352,000. The components of this project, which is currently under study, will be determined at a later stage, before operations start. WFP will contribute an estimated $US 1.8 million in kind.

- The Government will make a matching contribution in kind, but the precise amount cannot be indicated at present.

New project (unnumbered)- Erosion control and reafforestation

60. Erosion is a major factor contributin to low soil productivity in Burundi. The problem is all the more acute because population density is high and most of the country is very mountainous. Measures have been taken in the past, sometimes on a large scale, but have for the most part been abandoned.

61. The aim of this project is to find a speedy method of arousing an immediate interest among farmers in conservation activities and soil improvement by taking measures in the most seriously threatened areas and by using simple techniques which have proved successful either in Burundi or in neighbouring countries which face similar conditions. Particular use will be made of growing techniques aimed at reducing erosion and raising productivity.

62. This project contains several elements and includes technological aspects as well as social and psychological ones. Anti-erosion activities are directly connected with agricultural development, as is shown, for example, by the introduction of crop rotation and better soil fertilization. They are also directly connected with problems of over-grazing, which can be solved only by rationalizing stock-breeding techniques and, if possible, linking stock-breeding with agriculture. Erosion control and reafforestation measures will also involve fundamental questions relating to the use of available land and the need to determine how that land should be used.

63. In view of the many elements in this new "Erosion control and reafforestation" project, the Government will invite an FAO mission to help the national administration determine the project's exact content and institutional framework and to draw up a document on the project.

- UNDP contribution: $US 459,000.

- The Government's estimated contribution: FBU 15 million in kind.

New project (unnumbered) - Development of animal draught and establishment of animal fattening centres

64. Although the country has a large stock of cattle (825,000 head in 1975), animal draught has never been developed. Past experiments have had little effect. A new experiment is being conducted under a modest project financed by FFHC, but this is not enough. Given the erratic climate, it would be much easier to prepare land in time if draught animals were used. More important still, animal draught is of particular interest with respect to, on the one hand, the transportation of produce to communities and markets, which are often very far away, and, on the other hand, the transportation of factors of production and produce for domestic consumption.

65. In conjunction with this project, it is planned to establish animal fattening centres which should make it possible to end meat imports and produce quality goods for export. The aim of these centres would be twofold, since it is there that former draught animals would also be fattened. The Government requests UNDP aid for this project.

- UNDP contribution: $US 511,300. The components of this project are currently under study and will be determined at a later stage with the technical assistance of FAO.

- The Government will contribute FBU 85 million in kind and FBU 1 million in cash.

B. EDUCATION

66. The Second Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan of the Republic of Burundi provides for educational reform. The reform was begun in April 1973. Its aim is to improve the internal efficiency of the educational system so as to make better use of available resources and also to introduce uniform training and curriculum standards for the entire country so as to standardize the work of the various administrative agencies and strengthen State control of the educational system. The principal objectives are: at the primary level, ruralization and kirundization, reform of curricula and of teaching methods and techniques, qualitative and quantitative strengthening of the teaching staff; at the secondary level, diversification and professionalization of secondary-school teaching, reform of curricula and improvement in teacher training; at the level of higher education, creation of a university by merging existing higher educational establishments, professionalization of teaching in higher education, and gradual kirundization of the teaching staff. During the present programming cycle, resources should be found to finance assistance for planning and drawing up secondary and higher-education curricula as part of the reform programme.

Community school project for integrated rural development - Second phase (BDI/73/019) - Rural Education Office

67. The current project, financed from 1973 to the end of 1976 with funds allocated under special measures aimed at helping the 25 least developed countries in the world, was preceded by an initial UNESCO/UNICEF project BDI/68/016. The Government requests the extension of this high-priority project.

68. The Rural Education Office was established to implement activities provided for under the reform programme, in particular the ruralization of education, the retraining of teaching personnel and the incorporation of the community school into integrated development activities encompassing all the country's institutions and social units. The Office also receives assistance from Belgian and French bilateral assistance organizations.

69. The immediate objectives of the project are: gradual kirundization, the introduction of curricula and methodology that stress practical agricultural work at school and in the family, the preparation of teaching materials adapted to ruralization and kirundization, the replacement of traditional primary schools by rural community schools which would be self-financed through school co-operatives, the gradual establishment of a rural animation and continuing education structure using the community schools as a nucleus. The long-term goal is the enrolment in school of all children between the ages of 8 and 14.

- UNDP contribution to pay for three experts, two training fellowships, equipment ($US 50,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 20,000) over a period of five years: $US 833,000.

- The Government will contribute FBU 10 million in kind and FBU 3 million in cash and will provide counterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships.

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Assistance to the Economic and Administrative Sciences Faculty and the National Administrative Techniques Institute (INTA) - Second phase (BDI/73/518)

70. The first phase of this project, which involved mainly technical assistance for the national administration school, ended in 1972, and the second phase began in 1973. The application of new educational reform measures at the end of 1973 and the integration of the former national administration school into the Economic and Administrative Sciences Faculty of the University of Bujumbura has necessitated a redefinition of the project's objectives.

71. In its new form, the project is conceived as one of the main instruments for developing human resources in the administrative sphere and for improving public administration in Burundi. The immediate objectives are the training of young administrative staff and middle- and higher-level staff for the public, semi-public and private sectors at the Economic and Administrative Sciences Faculty and the National Administrative Techniques Institute, the planning and presentation of on-the-job training courses for the governmental and quasi-governmental sector and the preparation of teaching materials suited to the needs of Burundi. The long-term goal of the assistance is the development of national training institutions to prepare national personnel to continue the project's mission. Additional assistance is being provided on a bilateral basis by Switzerland. The gradual kirundization of teaching staff will lead to a reduction in the number of United Nations experts assigned to the project or to a redefinition of the terms of reference of the posts provided for.

- UNDP contribution to pay for five experts, seven training fellowships, equipment ($US 20,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 24,000) over a period of five years: $US 1,720,300.

- The Government will continue to invest large sums in the two institutions concerned, will contribute FBU 0.5 million in cash and will provide counterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships.

New project (unnumbered) - National College for the Judicial Profession

72. The shortage of qualified personnel at various levels in the judicial profession has the led the Ministry of Justice to recruit prominent persons who enjoy a measure of prestige in the country and are known for their sense of justice and fairness. However, the level of jurisdiction of the courts and the complexity of the actions brought before them requires that judges have professional legal training and a good knowledge of the law.

73. Activities in connexion with the National College for the Judicial Profession, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, will be directed towards training district court judges and judicial officers and towards organizing practical orientation courses for holders of degrees in law. Activities will include pre-employment training, advanced courses and research. Over the long term, the College will be a permanent establishment for training and advanced studies in the legal disciplines. The training of future counterparts for the experts to be

assigned to the project should begin as soon as possible so that they will be available before the actual start of the project, which will be in 1980 at the latest.

- UNDP contribution: $US 492,400. The precise amount and components of the UNDP contribution to this project, which is now under study, will be determined at a later stage.

- The Government will, inter alia, undertake to construct the College buildings at a cost estimated at FBU 30 million and will provide counterparts for the experts and candidates for fellowships.

New project (unnumbered) - Training and advanced study fellowships not included in individual projects

74. Despite the major effort made in recent years, partly through fellowships offered under external aid programmes, the shortage of trained personnel is still felt at all levels. The technical co-operation programmes are particularly affected by the absence of counterpart staff, which often hampers the attainment of project objectives. The training of staff is one of the priority activities under the Government's economic and social development policy. In addition to the specific fellowships included in various projects under the present programme, the Government therefore proposes setting up a comprehensive project for the specialized training of staff. In keeping with the new dimensions of international technical co-operation and in order to assist the Government in developing its national institutions, it is proposed that, in certain specific, limited cases, training fellowships at the University of Burundi should be funded under this project.

- The contribution requested from UNDP for the duration of the programming cycle is $US 282,200.

- The Government will provide candidates for the fellowships.

C. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

75. Until 1974, technical assistance planning and co-ordination were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Planning. On 24 September 1974, the Plan was removed from that Ministry after the Technical Studies Bureau was set up in the Office of the President under a Secretary-General with ministerial rank and given responsibility for planning. The new planning body and the planning units in the Ministries will henceforth be the permanent institutional framework within which Burundi's economic and social planning takes place. The Ministry of the Economy and Finance and the country's financial institutions, in particular the National Economic Development Bank, of course work together to improve planning and the execution of the resulting programmes.

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76. This combined institutional machinery should lead ultimately to better control over all the elements of the economy and possibly facilitate economic co-ordination with neighbouring countries and the formulation of an economic, financial and social policy which will be both coherent and flexible; a four-stage planning process is envisaged: preparation of the plan with the assistance of the multidisciplinary Technical Commissions; approval of the plan by the National Planning Commission; execution of the plan (in the course of which the Investments Commission passes upon major projects, whether financed nationally or internationally, and all the country's active forces are brought into play in addition to the various supervising Ministries), and, finally, evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan.

National Economic Development Bank (BDI/73/004)

77. The National Economic Development Bank (BNDE), which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, plays an essential role in stimulating, financing and organizing the country's economic and social development, beginning with the promotion of small, medium-sized and semi-public enterprises. The Bank has received French technical assistance through one of its minority stockholders, the Central Economic Co-operation Savings Bank (two officials seconded), and UNDP assistance since 1970. In the case of UNDP assistance, the only ongoing activity - a programme to promote the real estate sector having been completed in 1973 and an agricultural loan programme having been completed in June 1976 - is a project launched at the end of 1974 whose purpose is to provide assistance, with the aid of a business organization and management expert, in the study and evaluation of investment projects which the Bank plans to finance or which might receive loans from international development financing institutions, in the management aid which BNDE provides to businesses in addition to financial support, and in missions assigned to BNDE by Government economic agencies in relevant areas.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for one expert, one fellowship and miscellaneous items over a period of two years: $US 106,600.

- The Government is providing an office and clerical services for the expert and a national counterpart person.

New project (unnumbered) - Logistical support for projects

78. As Burundi is one of the least economically developed countries in the world, it receives a substantial amount of external aid. A number of projects call for matching contributions in cash or in kind which, despite the Government's efforts, cannot always be provided in time even when contractual obligations are involved. Furthermore, the chronic gap between financial resources and expenditure leads to liquidity problems. This project is aimed at ensuring immediate availability of funds so as to prevent or minimize delays in the day-to-day operations of UNDP-financed projects by eliminating any bottle-necks that might hamper the pursuit and attainment of objectives.

- UNDP contribution over a period of three years: $US 105,000.

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D. PUBLIC HEALTH

79. The level of health in Burundi continues to be affected by endemic communicable diseases (lice-borne typhus, malaria, tuberculosis, schistosomiasis, etc.) and by food and environmental hygiene conditions which are inadequate for a large part of the country's population. Life expectancy at birth is 40 years for men and 43 years for women. The infant mortality rate is approximately 160 per 1,000.

80. The health infrastructure includes 21 hospitals, of which 13 are operated by the Government and eight by religious missions, a sanatorium, a leprosarium and 125 subsidiary health units distributed among the 11 medical sectors. The Government plans, by the end of 1979, to set up eight new health centres and 11 new health sub-centres combining preventive and therapeutic care.

81. Paramedical personnel are trained locally, while instruction at the Medical Faculty is confined to pre-clinical studies since the actual medical training takes place abroad. If it is to become self-sufficient and produce medical personnel which is well suited to the country's needs, the Medical Faculty will have to ultimately receive co-operation in providing Burundi doctors with complete training inside the country; this is perfectly reasonable for a country of nearly 4 million inhabitants.

82. The health services development plan for 1976/77 - 1977/78 provides for training personnel at all levels, strengthening the health infrastructure and developing combined preventive and therapeutic activities, with emphasis on maternal and child health, the control of communicable diseases and the promotion of environmental hygiene.

83. In view of shortages and high prices for medicines in rural areas, the possible establishment of rural pharmacies - in co-operatives, for example - deserves study. Active co-operation among the three countries of the "Community of the Great Lakes Countries" should facilitate, inter alia, the control of certain common diseases such as typhus.

Development of basic health services - Second phase (BDI/72/006)

84. The first phase of this project was financed from 1973 through 1976 out of funds deriving from special measures to aid the least developed countries. Between the beginning of the school year 1975/76 and the end of 1979, the Government plans to train 120 medical technicians, 160 nurses, 220 nurses' aides and 90 health assistants at the school complex which has been established at Gitega in order to make more effective use of the limited teaching staff. It should be noted that the personnel already trained since 1971 include 45 medical technicians, 44 nurses and 104 nurses' aides. During its second phase, the project will continue to provide assistance in the training of health personnel. It will also contribute to the training of social animators and the introduction of health and nutrition education concepts in training and retraining curricula for agricultural workers. In studying ways of promoting health at the community level and in approaching the problem of primary health care, emphasis will be placed on the role which primary school

teachers and workers in co-operatives can play in that regard. The present project will be co-ordinated with project BDI/73/001 (Development of agricultural extension work and rural educational radio) so as to include health and nutritional activities in the latter's programme.

- UNDP contribution to pay for seven experts, training fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous items over a period of five years: $US 1,004,200; in addition, $US 250,000 is to be provided in 1977 under special measures to aid the least developed countries.

- The Government will contribute FBU 22.9 million in kind and will provide counterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships.

Technical assistance in improving sanitary facilities in the city of Bujumbura - Second phase (unnumbered)

85. Under a project executed during the first programming cycle (BDI/71/002), a master plan to improve sanitary facilities in the city of Bujumbura was prepared. A plan of execution and a call for tenders to carry out the work have been submitted to the Government, which has requested financial assistance from the African Development Bank (ADB) in the amount of $US 5,780,000 and from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa in the amount of $US 4,620,000; Government participation will amount to $US 2.6 million. The project to improve sanitary facilities in Bujumbura will be administered by the National Sanitary Improvement Office, which is being set up. During the execution of the project, UNDP is asked to provide financing for an expert to supervise the subcontracting work, a small amount of equipment to maintain the sewer network and fellowships for the basic and specialized training of national personnel.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for one expert, fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous items over a period of two years: $US 218,200.

- For the UNDP-financed project, the Government will designate a counterpart for the expert and candidates for the fellowships.

E. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

86. Before independence, Bujumbura was the main economic and commercial centre not only of Burundi and Rwanda but also of eastern Zaire (Kivu). Hence, some consumer industries had developed there, but they suffered from the break-up of that economic unit with the advent of independence. The existing factories proved too large for a very limited national market, creating a situation which obviously did not stimulate new investment. Only after 1974 was the previous balance apparently restored. Since then, there has been some expansion and new units are under construction or in the study stage. Relations with neighbouring countries have also improved, and plans for agreements and for co-operation are being negotiated. New industries will be planned in a regional context, and existing ones will be able to recapture their former market. Hence, it is essential to

develop new units, especially in the agro-industry sector. The Government has just established, under the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, a Department of Industry which will co-ordinate all activities relating to industrial promotion. The energy problem will eventually be solved thanks to the availability of peat, which can be used as fuel, particularly in thermal stations, and the potential for using hydroelectric power, since hydroelectric dams may be constructed in co-operation with neighbouring countries. In that connexion, the research conducted under project RAF/71/147 (Planning of the development of the Kagera River Basin) will be very useful.

87. The over-all structure of Burundi's foreign trade shows a serious imbalance between import and export tonnages. Nevertheless, the imbalance in terms of value is less pronounced. Exports are dominated by coffee, which represents 80 per cent of the total in quantity and 88 per cent in value. It is followed by tea, cotton, leather and raw hides, which account for a modest but increasing share of total exports.

88. During the last six years, Burundi's imports have fluctuated between 73,000 and 98,000 tons. Their value, on the other hand, has increased steadily - from FBU 1.9 billion in 1969 to FBU 3.4 billion in 1974. Of that amount, only 10 per cent in terms of value comes from other African countries.

Promotion and development of industry - Second phase (BDI/74/002)

89. Since 1969, UNDP has been providing technical and financial assistance in the promotion of small and medium-sized industry. In 1975, this relatively modest assistance made way for a large-scale project aimed primarily at establishing and strengthening a government body with responsibility for the promotion and rational development of industry. At the beginning of 1976, the Government established a Department of Industry under the Ministry of the Economy and Finance. The present expanded project is regarded as a key project in this sector. The Department of Industry will be responsible for the co-ordination of all specific studies financed either as part of the project itself or by the Special Industrial Services of UNIDO. The project will continue to pursue its present objectives, especially the preparation of feasibility studies, the identification of complementary technical or market studies, the evaluation of ongoing industrial projects, the organization of an industrial extension service, the mobilization of foreign or national investment and the training of counterpart personnel. The establishment of a small industrial laboratory is also planned under the project. FAO will be asked to provide technical co-operation in identifying and formulating projects relating to agro-industry, an area in which that agency has recognized competence and experience. The activities carried out under this project are the ones most likely to stimulate major capital investment.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for at least two experts, consultants, an industrial laboratory ($US 155,000), feasibility studies for investment projects in tanning, cement, smelting and ceramics ($US 122,000); training fellowships, equipment ($US 30,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 20,000) over a period of five years: $US 1,048,600.

- The Government will contribute FBU 20 million in kind and will provide counterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships.

Assistance in insurance matters (BDI/75/009)

90. Burundi still has no national insurance legislation as such, and the insurance market is therefore entirely in the hands of brokers. No insurance company has been established in Burundi, either directly as an agency or as a branch. The brokers, who are not underwriters, place insurance contracts with various foreign underwriters, who, although temporarily linked to their insurees by a policy issued in their name, have no collective obligation to Burundi and its national institutions. It is therefore felt that only the immediate establishment of a local insurance company under Burundi law, followed by legislative action granting such a company substantial government support, can bring about a swift thoroughgoing reorganization of the insurance market with the participation of the private sector. This company will have an initial registered capital of FBU 13 million. UNDP's main contribution will be to provide the Government with a highly qualified expert to help it establish and organize the national company. Another purpose of the project is to train the necessary personnel through fellowships abroad.

91. Being keenly aware of the fundamental importance of this project - whose goals, it should be noted, are in direct application of resolution 98 (IV) of the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - and taking into account UNDP's present financial crisis, the Government has decided to pay for the services of an expert out of its own resources for the first 10 months of 1976.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for one expert and subsequently one OPAS expert, one training fellowship and miscellaneous items over a period of four years: $US 153,300.

- The Government will contribute FBU 2 million in kind and FBU 7.2 million in cash and will designate a counterpart for the expert and a candidate for the fellowship.

F. LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

92. The labour and employment sector in the Republic of Burundi is characterized by the following basic socio and economic data: intensive agricultural activity, which is still the basis of the country's economy; a poorly developed mining industry; heavy concentration of labour resources in the Bujumbura area (approximately 85 per cent); a very large public sector; a total of slightly more than 100,000 wage-paying jobs (urban and rural, public and private); a very small number of new wage-paying jobs; the danger of large-scale unemployment if the agricultural sector does not show a sufficient rate of growth.

93. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour has to contend with problems resulting from limited financial and material resources. The appropriations for the Ministry for the year 1976 are only FBU 28,805,187 (approximately $US 321,660).

94. The attention which the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour gives to its organizational problems and its activities among the workers are evidence of the Burundi Government's continuing effort to see that the Ministry has its proper role. The Ministry will set about the task of planning and evaluating labour resources as soon as possible in close co-operation with the General Secretariat in charge of the Technical Studies Bureau, which is actively seeking to obtain financing from World Bank/IDA.

Labour management (BDI/75/006)

95. The presence of an ILO labour management expert from August 1964 to December 1966 made it possible to create a comprehensive body of basic legislation. During the nine years that have passed since the publication of the Labour Code of 2 June 1966, all the new laws have been gradually put into effect. What must now be done is to implement fully the measures contained in the Labour Code. This can be useful only if at the same time labour management is so organized and structured as to enable it to perform its task efficiently.

96. In order to avoid duplication of effort within a Ministry whose resources are comparatively limited, the main thrust of the project is directed towards improving and defining the administrative organization of labour as regards general working conditions, especially work hygiene and safety, and social security. The project's long-term objective is to provide labour management with the means of participating effectively in the development and implementation of social and economic programmes consistent with the options open to the Government.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for two experts, fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous items over a period of three years: $US 303,000.

- The Government will provide offices and clerical services for the experts and will designate counterparts and candidates for the fellowships.

The co-operative movement

97. The first Burundi co-operatives came into existence in 1952 while the country was under trusteeship. Although they functioned properly for a time, the failure of members to participate in the activities of these bodies - which are regarded as organs of the State - has gradually brought activities to a standstill. The main reasons for the failure of the co-operatives have been non-participation by members, poor management and a shortage of qualified personnel and equipment. The Government would like to give a new start to a co-operative movement that is more closely geared to the country's needs and to its social and economic conditions, and a law reorganizing the co-operatives is currently being prepared. The Government feels that teachers can play an important role in society, beyond their professional work, by concerning themselves with, or preferably joining in, the development of local community organizations. A provincial secondary-school teacher can be effective in promoting co-operative action in the province if he enjoys the confidence of the peasants, and especially if he is honest in his dealings with them. This is also true in the area of hygiene, because the teacher is in a particularly good position to educate people in health matters.

Development of the co-operative movement (unnumbered)

98. In 1975, at the request of the Government of Burundi, an ILO consultant undertook a brief mission to Burundi to study the possibility of giving the co-operative movement a new start. Furthermore, a series of interministerial meetings held late in 1975 as part of the activities of the project for assistance to the National Economic Development Bank led to the identification and establishment of agricultural credit channels.

99. Under a proposal which would permit pre-co-operative groups to be organized by communes, a study commission was established to make appropriate recommendations to the Ministry of the Interior on the best way of organizing the commune to be an effective catalyst in agricultural credit operations. The commission proposed that a number of pilot communes should be granted credits so that they could conduct demonstration training projects. If this experiment succeeds, it may be extended

to economic sectors other than the specifically agricultural ones and may promote the expansion of a genuine co-operative movement. UNDP is asked to provide technical assistance to help staff co-operative groups and to train management personnel.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for one expert, consultants, two fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous items over a period of three years: $US 276,500.

- The Government will contribute FBU 29 million in kind and will designate a counterpart for the expert and candidates for the fellowships.

Advancement of women

100. Burundi attaches fundamental importance to the problems of women's education, as is shown by the establishment in 1967 of a Department for the Advancement of Women under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. The objectives pursued by the Union of Burundi Women were recently set forth in the dynamic resolutions adopted in September 1975 at the end of the Union's congress, which was organized as part of the International Women's Year.

101. The Government feels that women's education is an essential factor in the country's social and economic development. In this agricultural and rural country, it is the woman who does the farming and is mainly responsible for increasing the family's food supply. Since independence, it has been government policy to promote the establishment of training centres for women who do not have access to modern education through the traditional school system, which is in any case inadequate. Social centres have been established throughout the country, one in each of the eight provinces.

102. However, because of the shortage of trained personnel and adequate equipment, the social centres and workshops have, since their establishment in 1970, remained mostly in the embryonic stage.

New project (unnumbered) - Promotion of social workshops for women

103. In conjunction with a complementary project for the development of social centres which will be financed by UNICEF during the next five years, the project for the promotion of social workshops for women will have as its immediate objective to assist the Government in defining a policy for women's education and work, advising the Department for the Advancement of Women of the Ministry of Social Affairs in the study and creation of proper conditions for the development of the social workshops, and, finally, providing advanced training for the staff and workers of the social workshops through training fellowships abroad and courses organized locally. FAO may be asked to provide a consultant in home economics. Nutrition and health activities will be covered in this project in conjunction with project BDI/72/001: Development of agricultural extension work and rural education radio.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for two experts ($US 220,800), equipment, miscellaneous items and training fellowships over a period of two years: $US 320,100.

- The Government will provide offices and clerical services for the experts and will designate counterparts and candidates for the fellowships.

G. NATURAL RESOURCES

104. In addition to ores which have already been discovered and exploited in Burundi by manual and semi-mechanical means (gold, cassiterite, bastnaesite, colombotantalite, wolfram), large nickel deposits have been discovered during the second phase of the "Mineral survey" project. The three nickel deposits contain approximately 300 million tons of ore; the Musongati deposit alone contains more than 200 million tons, with high copper, cobalt and platinum content.

105. During the first and second phases of the UNDP-financed "Mineral survey" project, deposits of non-metallic substances such as dolomite, kaolin, brick-clay and peat were investigated or discovered. This has led, or will soon lead, to the semi-industrial or industrial exploitation of these substances.

106. There are also numerous peat deposits distributed over a large part of the national territory whose exploitation could meet household and light-industry fuel requirements. There is a rich deposit of peat at the Rwanda frontier whose large-scale exploitation would be useful in the future processing of nickel ore.

107. As regards water resources, Burundi is divided by the Nile-Zaire ridge between the catchment areas of the Nile-Kagera to the east and of the Zaire to the west. The Nile-Kagera basin is subdivided into the basins of the Ruvubu and the Akanyaru, the latter including those of Lakes Cohoha and Rweru; the Zaire basin is subdivided into the basins of the Malagarazi, the Ruzizi and other direct tributaries of Lake Tanganyika and the basin of the territorial waters of Lake Tanganyika.

108. The available data on the Zaire basin are based on partial studies carried out mainly under UNDP-financed projects. The data on the Nile basin have been examined under the "Hydrometeorological studies of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert" project (UNDP/WMO) and the "Planning of the development of the Kagera River basin" project (UNDP/OTC).

109. The latter project focuses particularly on the over-all hydroelectric potential of Burundi. There is a significant potential on the Ruvubu, particularly near Gitega, and on the Mulebwe, but energy would be considerably more expensive there than at other sites on the Ruzizi and the Kagera (the Rusumo Falls) which are fairly close but outside the country. Various parts of Burundi also offer possibilities for the construction of small power stations with a capacity of several megawatts.

110. Mineral survey work has been given high priority among national options. The Government is allocating large sums for this purpose, and the total will come to nearly FBU 300 million by the end of the programming cycle. All the mineral survey projects together will receive a cash contribution of FBU 15 million. The Government will designate counterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships. These projects can lead to heavy and very productive capital investment.

Mineral survey (second phase) and prefeasibility studies for nickel mining (BDI/71/517)

111. The project's goal in 1976, the year in which the second phase will be completed, is to identify the objectives to be studied during the third phase. The objectives will include those studied during the second phase which seem to be promising as well as new objectives selected from among those recently identified through aerial geophysical prospecting.

112. The prefeasibility study is to begin some time during 1976 and last until 1977. Since it is very anxious to obtain results as soon as possible, the Government has decided to finance certain parts of these important studies directly, without, however, excluding aid from any other sources which might wish to participate in the implementation of the project.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for seven experts, four fellowships, equipment ($US 31,000), subcontracts ($US 414,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 14,000) over a period of six months: $US 682,800.

- Government contribution: indicated in paragraph 110.

Mineral survey - Third phase

113. The third phase of the project should consist of, firstly, detailed study of the most clearly defined and most promising objectives and, secondly, the evaluation of possible deposits. The choice of these objectives can be made when the second phase has been completed.

114. These objectives will include but are not confined to: study of the irregular uranium deposit zones of Matongo and, probably, Musigati; study of the Buhoro-Muliza vein-deposit zone of rare earths; study of the deep gold-bearing alluvial deposits in the northwest of the country; study of titanium-bearing river and lake deposits; expanded study of the Kirundo area and several other new areas.

- UNDP contribution over a period of four years: $US 1,294,800. The budgetary components of this project, which is under study, will be determined at a later date.

- Government contribution: indicated in paragraph 110.

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H. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

115. Job opportunities for science graduates from universities are mainly in secondary school teaching. At the present time, the Central Teacher Training Institute trains science teachers. Students are enrolled in two sections, "ABC" (agriculture, biology, chemistry) and "MPT" (mathematics, physics, technology); at the end of four years of scientific studies and teacher training leading to a degree, they receive positions as secondary school teachers. The Science Faculty also awards degrees in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology; most of these graduates have to go into teaching. The university also trains veterinarians, agronomists and doctors.

116. The merger of the Official University of Bujumbura and the Central Teacher Training Institute, which was decided upon in October 1975, should lead to far-reaching reforms. The essentially agriculture structure of the country and its very limited level of industrialization make it impossible at the present time to envisage training research workers other than those who could work at the University and the Burundi Institute of Agronomic Sciences.

117. Nearly all technical training is in principle provided by technical and vocational schools under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Education and Culture. However, other Ministries have their own training facilities over which the Ministry of National Education and Culture exercises very little control, and this sometimes leads to problems of duplication. Furthermore, technical and vocational training needs to be rationalized so as to meet the country's needs in skilled labour and competent middle-level technical personnel. These needs have not yet been precisely and systematically evaluated for the next five-year period.

National Topographical Service (BDI/75/008)

118. To meet the urgent needs of various technical departments, the Government has decided to establish a National Topographical Service to administer and facilitate the utilization of all maps, plans and aerial photos in its archives and to prepare new maps and plans as needed by the major administrative, technical and economic services of the State.

119. The main purpose of the project is to provide the essential equipment needed by the Service. The expert who will act as technical adviser can also give several courses at the School for Land Surveyors, which received UNDP assistance (BDI/69/007-BDI/73/018) up to August 1975.

120. The present project began in September 1975. The Government requests that it be extended through 31 December 1978.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for one expert, one fellowship, equipment ($US 80,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 10,000) over a period of two years $US 222,500.

- The Government will contribute FBU 2.2 million in kind and will designate a counterpart for the expert and a candidate for the fellowship.

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Meteorological training and organization (BDI/73/017)

121. Since November 1969, when the Meteorological Training Centre became operational, UNDP/WMO technical assistance has helped the Government to train personnel and organize a meteorological service. The Centre organizes courses for classes IV and III as well as courses for specialization and advanced training and for the retraining of volunteer observers. Class II and class I meteorologists are trained abroad on fellowships. The number of meteorologists already trained or in training remains insufficient to ensure the proper functioning of the Burundi National Meteorological Service and the training and retraining of personnel. During the second programming cycle, the Government plans to train a minimum of 12 class IV meteorologists, 9 class III meteorologists and 3 class II meteorologists, either at home or abroad.

- UNDP contribution, either for one expert over a period of two years or for fellowships abroad: $US 105,000.

- The Government will contribute FBU 3.7 million in kind and will designate candidates for the fellowships or a counterpart for the expert, as the case may be.

I. HOUSING

122. Until late in 1971, the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Capital Development did not have a Department of Land Allocation, Town Planning and Housing. On 12 November 1971, the Ministry was given responsibility, by Presidential Decree, for implementing legislation dealing with town planning. In order to co-ordinate all future studies and work relating to housing in general, both urban and rural, the Government decided in 1975 to create the National Housing Office. The improvement of housing is one of the priority items of the Government's economic and social development policy.

Assistance to the National Housing Office (BDI/74/002)

123. UNDP has for four years provided assistance in the form of an adviser for the Town Planning and Housing Service. After the establishment of the National Housing Office, the Government requested supplementary assistance under a large-scale project, which was unable to begin operations during the first programming cycle for lack of funds. The purpose of the project is to assist the Government in formulating a national housing policy and programmes for practical action, demonstrations and pilot projects, in improving housing and environmental conditions in urban and rural centres with special attention to low-income social groups, in strengthening the organization and functioning of the National Housing Office, in training a national complement of senior officials, middle-level technicians and craftsmen-entrepreneurs for the National Housing Office and its programmes, and in promoting the widest possible use of local material and technological resources in construction.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for three experts ($US 231,200), the services of consultants ($US 55,200), fellowships ($US 12,000), equipment ($US 200,000) and miscellaneous items ($US 41,000) over a period of three years: $US 540,300.

- The Government will contribute FBU 7 million in kind.

J. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

124. Since 1962, the Ministry of Communications and Aviation has had direct responsibility for the Postal Administration, the Telecommunications Administration and the Civil Aviation Administration. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport is responsible for road transport.

Transport

125. The road network totals more than 5,600 kilometres and includes 600 kilometres of national highways, of which 204 kilometres have been paved, and about 5,200 kilometres of secondary dirt roads. Internal transport moves on roads which are in large part quite primitive and suffer from lack of maintenance.

126. International surface traffic is carried almost entirely by lake between Bujumbura and Kigoma in Tanzania and via the 1,400-kilometre-long railway linking Kigoma with the port of Dar es Salaam on the Indian Ocean. This traffic has certain problems to contend with, as is indicated in paragraph 24. Transport via Mombasa through Uganda and Rwanda is made unattractive to Burundi shippers by high port charges and the requirement that a customs surety bond be deposited on transit goods.

127. The only international airport in Burundi is at Bujumbura, which is served, at the present time, by four international lines and Air Burundi, linking the country with Brussels, Kigali, Athens, Entebbe, Nairobi, Paris, Cairo, Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam and Kinshasa. Air freight traffic has remained at a very low level in recent years. However, in view of the country's land-locked position, international air links are vitally important to the Burundi economy, especially as regards the potential development of air freight service.

Maintenance of the road network (BDI/72/005)

128. Burundi's rough terrain makes internal transport difficult, and the development of a satisfactory road network has been hampered by the very high cost of road construction and by a lack of equipment and skilled labour to ensure the regular maintenance of the existing network. In order to establish and maintain an organization which can ensure proper maintenance of the road network, a three-year programme was launched in 1975 as the first phase of a long-term programme whose main objectives are to provide supplies and equipment and to form a nucleus of skilled workers and competent technicians for the task of road maintenance. The programme is receiving the following assistance: a World Bank/IDA loan of

$5 million, a gift of $1,330,000 from the Federal Republic of Germany, a gift of $400,000 from Belgium, and UNDP technical assistance in the amount of $1,050,000. WFP is contributing food in the amount of $450,000 during phase I and plans to increase its contribution to $1.5 million in phase II.

- UNDP contribution to complete phase I in 1977: $US 346,300 over a period of one year.

- UNDP contribution for phase II: $US 818,200 over a period of four years.

- The Government, which is contributing FBU 4 million in kind for phase I, will contribute FBU 6.5 million in kind in phase II and a cash contribution of FBU 3 million.

Improvement of the airport infrastructure and training of staff (BDI/74/012)

129. The purpose of this project, only part of which could be completed during the first programming cycle because of budgetary restrictions resulting from the UNDP financial crisis, is to provide technical, financial and material support in improving the infrastructure of airports and training staff. A substantial amount of technical equipment has been supplied under the project during 1976. The long-term objective of the project is to improve the economy of this land-locked country by developing air transport and training additional civil aviation personnel so as to provide and maintain the desired level of airline safety, regularity and efficiency.

- UNDP contribution to pay for one expert, three fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous items over a period of four years $US 252,900.

- The Government will contribute FBU 2 million in kind and will provide a counterpart for the expert and candidates for the fellowships.

Communications

130. The Telecommunications Administration has the status of an administrative service and does not enjoy financial autonomy or the status of a body corporate. The present organization of services and system of management do not permit the Telecommunications Administration to operate and maintain installed equipment in the most profitable manner. Officials of the Administration cannot obtain spare parts easily and quickly and cannot keep pace with the development of the infrastructure. Moreover, there is a shortage of qualified technical personnel at all levels of the Administration. The staff is not adequate, in number or quality, to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of existing and future installations. This situation may threaten the profitability of investments approved by the Government. ITU estimates that the number of new qualified staff needed for the next five-year plan is 84. The goal is thus not only to overcome the present shortage but to replace all the 148 officials now serving, who have no special technical training, with properly trained personnel. A number of projects were formulated as a result

of the official visit to Burundi by the Secretary-General of ITU in May 1975, and two of these are included in the present programme and are described below.

131. Burundi is among the least developed countries in the matter of postal services. One post office serves its 1,700 square kilometres and 218,000 inhabitants. A parallel postal network, established by missionaries, handles a larger volume of domestic mail than does the government service. The goal set by UPU for 1980 is to have one post office for every 3,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, covering an area of 20 to 40 km^2.

132. The present training of postal personnel does not permit the establishment of a modern, efficient management system, and the buildings and installations, constructed well before independence, do not meet present and future needs.

Telecommunications adviser (BDI/75/010)

133. The development of telecommunications goes hand in hand with the economic development of a country. In order to strengthen the research and planning activities of higher-level national staff of the Ministry of Communications and Aviation, the Government of Burundi has requested that a technical adviser in telecommunications be assigned to the Ministry for a period of three years. The adviser would assist the Telecommunications Administration in preparing a telecommunications development plan, in planning investments, in training personnel and in studying all problems relating to equipment maintenance, operations and management.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for one expert, equipment ($US 6,000) and miscellaneous items over a period of three years $US 195,000.

- The Government will provide the expert with an office and clerical services.

New project (unnumbered) - Combined Telecommunications, Radio and Postal School

134. In view of the shortage of skilled personnel in the three administrations responsible for telecommunications, postal services and the national radio, the Government of Burundi plans to establish a combined school for training technical staff in these areas. The curriculum will take into account the new technology that has been developed in telecommunications, postal services, and radio television. The main purpose of the project will be to train 60 A3-level telecommunications staff (to be recruited upon completion of their primary education) and 36 level-I radio staff (to be recruited upon completion of secondary education). In the case of the postal services, training is planned at four levels: operational training for all staff (100-125), foremen's training for 10 persons, superintendent's training for 5, and training as administrative staff for 20. The project will operate in close liaison with the personnel of the "Organization and development of the Postal Service" project.

- UNDP contribution for this project, which is under study: $US 483,000. The components of this budget will be determined by an ITU/UPU mission.

- The Government will contribute an estimated FBU 30 million in kind.

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New project (unnumbered) - Organization and development of the Postal Service

135. The objectives of the project are: to reorganize and strengthen the Postal Service so as to enable it to assume all its responsibilities and develop the means to do so; to absorb the unofficial postal service (150 units) through a process of association leading ultimately to complete integration; to prepare studies on the organization of the Postal Service and the accounting staff; to elaborate staff rules and a construction programme for Postal Service premises, and to introduce experiments such as the establishment of more direct routes, postal agencies and service routes.

136. Personnel will be trained at the Combined Telecommunications, Radio and Postal School, the proposed establishment of which is referred to in paragraph 134.

- UNDP contribution, to pay for three experts, consultants, fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous items over a period of three years: $US 435,000.

- The Government will contribute FBU 3.2 million in kind and will designate counterparts for the experts and candidates for the fellowships.

V. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROGRAMME AND REGIONAL, INTERREGIONAL AND GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

137. In the context of its policy of regional and subregional economic co-operation, Burundi is particularly interested in the execution of the four projects described below.

Planning of the development of the Kagera River basin (RAF/71/147)

138. This project is of special importance for Burundi, particularly as regards the development of the hydroelectric potential of the basin. The hydroelectric power available within the country is not sufficient to permit the exploitation of recently discovered nickel deposits, for which pre-feasibility studies are being conducted under project BDI/71/517 - Mineral survey. Burundi will benefit from the hydroelectric power of Rusumo Falls, which are situated in the Kagera basin.

Development of the Lake Tanganyika and Lake Kivu basins (RAF/75/013)

139. This project is geared closely to the new policy of co-operation, on the one hand, between Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire within the framework of the "Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries" and, on the other hand, between Burundi and Tanzania within the framework of bilateral agreements. If activities under the project are successfully carried out, they will have a salutary catalytic effect on all the national programmes of the countries concerned, including the UNDP programmes in those countries. The project could promote, inter alia, the exploitation on a subregional basis of the rich natural gas potential of the lakes, tourism, and improved means of lake transport and transport by road for more rapid travel between the land-locked region of Burundi, Rwanda and eastern Zaire, on the one hand, and the East African ports on the Indian Ocean, on the other.

Fishery survey on Lake Tanganyika (RAF/73/079)

140. The intensive development of small-scale fishing and pisciculture in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire under their respective national programmes requires the establishment, as rapidly as possible, of an integrated and co-ordinated programme of action to carry out a fishery survey on Lake Tanganyika so as to avoid the damaging effects of possible overfishing and promote the enactment of necessary legislation with respect to, inter alia, fishery resources management and pollution.

Hydrometeorological study of the basins of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Mobuto Sese Seko - second phase (RAF/73/001)

141. The data collected in the course of the activities carried out under this project are also of particular importance for the economic development of the region.

Animal health

142. In the field of animal health, Burundi is keenly interested in the research activities conducted under project RAF/67/077 (Control of contagious diseases transmitted by ticks). A tick-control project is included in this programme (paras. 57 and 58). The project will maintain close technical co-operation with the tick-control projects under way in Rwanda and Tanzania.

Training

143. The Republic of Burundi is also interested in all regional technical training projects in specific fields such as telecommunications, meteorology, postal services, conservation of nature, fauna, agrometeorology, civil aviation and housing. Although technical training at the lower and middle levels is available in Burundi, often under UNDP-financed projects, advanced training and specialized in-service training will be offered abroad, if possible within the framework of a regional project in Africa.

144. In conclusion, Burundi attaches the highest importance to all measures envisaged in the regional programme for Africa which are designed to reduce the obstacles to the development of a land-locked and largely isolated country, particularly with respect to improving the infrastructure of airports and of transport to the coast, thus promoting long-term commercial and economic co-operation between the countries of East and East-Central Africa, including Burundi, Rwanda, eastern Zaire, Zambia and the East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania).

VI. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE UNDP PROGRAMME

145. The priority activities which the Government has decided upon under its economic and social development policies include, in order of presentation: the development of agriculture and livestock-breeding, the improvement of housing, the development of mining, the training of cadres and the improvement of public health, and of the road infrastructure.

146. The programme proposed for the second programming cycle of UNDP assistance for the period 1977-1981 very closely follows the priority areas selected by the Government. Nearly two thirds of the 34 projects included in the final programme fall within the priority sectors listed above.

147. Since 90 per cent of Burundi's economy is agricultural, the number of projects in the agricultural sector remains very large. Indeed, aside from the fairly sizable sums allocated to the mining sector, industrial development and a number of infrastructure projects, the UNDP programme for the second IPF focuses mainly on agriculture and on the training of higher-level cadres and specialized technical personnel.

148. The number of projects calling for immediate investment is still relatively small. In view of the progress already made under the "Promotion and development of industry" project (BDI/74/002), it has been decided that, rather than create several projects which would receive modest financing and whose activities would be diffused, efforts would be concentrated on this major project, whose validity has been demonstrated by experience and which is intended to play a decisive catalytic role in the industrial development of Burundi.

149. The Government deeply appreciates the assistance - which it considers objective and unselfish - provided by UNDP, particularly with respect to prospecting for mineral resources and the training of different levels of national cadres in many different specialities and disciplines.

150. For a long time to come, the Government would like to maintain and increase mineral survey operations, particularly the recent nickel surveys, under the supervision of United Nations experts. The Government places particular emphasis on what it considers to be the essential characteristic of UNDP assistance, namely that, in addition to being flexible, this assistance generates significant investment opportunities capable of extending far beyond the financial contributions made by UNDP.

ANNEX I

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR PROGRAMMING

		$US
I.	RESOURCES TO BE PROGRAMMED	
1.	Indicative Planning Figure	18 750 000
2.	Less excess expenditures incurred in 1972-1976	2 140 000
3.	Resources to be programmed	16 610 000
4.	Less 8-per-cent reserve which may be available	1 328 800
5.	Programmed available resources	15 281 200
II.	UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES	
1.	Ongoing projects	10 326 400
2.	New projects	2 657 100
3.	Projects under study	2 297 700
	TOTAL	15 281 200

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ANNEX II

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

(thousands of US dollars)

SECTOR	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	TOTAL	Beyond 1981
1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	448.2	467.1	506.3	682.1	938.3	3 042.0	568.7
2. EDUCATION	460.7	783.2	660.5	690.4	733.1	3 327.9	-
3. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING	48.6	58.0	20.0	35.0	50.0	211.6	-
4. PUBLIC HEALTH	98.3	210.0	274.0	350.0	290.1	1 222.4	-
5. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	125.7	276.1	265.7	256.0	278.4	1 201.9	-
6. LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	-	98.0	318.6	181.5	301.5	899.6	-
7. NATURAL RESOURCES	682.8	275.0	300.0	315.0	404.8	1 977.6	-
8. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	169.5	122.0	36.0	-	-	327.5	-
9. HOUSING	-	-	57.3	203.0	280.0	540.3	-
10. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	358.2	222.2	478.0	737.0	735.0	2 530.4	156.8
11. 8% RESERVE	208.0	218.4	253.6	300.0	348.8	1 328.8	-
GRAND TOTAL	2 600.0	2 730.0	3 170.0	3 750.0	4 360.0	16 610.0	725.5

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ANNEX III

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP FINANCIAL INPUTS FOR THE PERIOD 1977-1981

Estimated government inputs in thousands of FBU (total amount by project)	Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs (thousands of US dollars)						
1977-1981		1972-1976	Total	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Beyond 1981
	1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES								
	A. Ongoing projects								
-	Development of milk production	257.0	376.8	146.3	126.5	104.0	-	-	-
1 000.0	Irrigation and drainage (Phase II)	206.0	301.6	53.6	76.0	95.0	27.0	50.0	-
1 000.0	Agricultural Technical Institute of Burundi (Phase III)	1 420.0	576.3	139.5	156.8	133.3	126.7	-	-
-	Milk plant management	220.0	118.4	-	-	-	43.4	75.0	-
-	Logistical support for the fertiliser project	21.0	31.0	31.0	-	-	-	-	-
-	Development of agricultural extension work and rural educational radio	194.0	115.6	57.8	57.8	-	-	-	-
2 000.0	Subtotal	2 318.0	1 519.7	448.2	417.1	332.3	197.1	125.0	-
	B. New projects								
-	Tick control	-	200.0	-	-	-	50.0	150.0	300.0
-	Subtotal	-	200.0	-	-	-	50.0	150.0	300.0

Estimated government inputs in thousands of FBU (total amount by project)	Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs (thousands of US dollars)						
1977-1981		1972-1976	Total	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Beyond 1981
	C. Projects under study								
-	Reafforestation of the Bujumbura region	-	352.0	-	50.0	50.0	85.0	167.0	-
-	Erosion control and reafforestation	-	459.0	-	-	59.0	150.0	250.0	70.0
1 000.0	Development of animal draught and establishment of animal fattening centres	-	511.3	-	-	65.0	200.0	246.3	198.7
1 000.0	Subtotal	-	1 322.3	-	50.0	174.0	435.0	663.3	268.7
3 000.0	TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	2 318.0	3 042.0	448.2	467.1	506.3	682.1	938.3	568.7
	2. EDUCATION								
	A. Ongoing projects								
3 000.0	Community school project for integrated rural development (Phase II)	482.5	833.0	133.8	232.2	204.5	62.5	200.0	-
500.0	Assistance to the Economic and Administrative Sciences Faculty and INTA	844.0	1 720.3	303.3	473.0	378.0	357.9	208.1	-
3 500.0	Subtotal	1 326.5	2 553.3	437.1	705.2	582.5	420.4	408.1	-
	B. New projects								
-	Fellowships not included in individual projects	-	282.2	16.2	48.0	48.0	70.0	100.0	-
-	Subtotal	-	282.2	16.2	48.0	48.0	70.0	100.0	-

Estimated government inputs in thousands of FBU (total amount by project)	Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs (thousands of US dollars)						
1977-1981		1972-1976	Total	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Beyond 1981
-	C. Projects under study National College for the Judicial Profession, including training of counterpart personnel	-	492.4	7.4	30.0	30.0	200.0	225.0	-
-	Subtotal	-	492.4	7.4	30.0	30.0	200.0	225.0	-
3 500.0	TOTAL EDUCATIONAL SECTOR	1 326.5	3 327.9	460.7	783.2	660.5	690.4	733.1	-
	3. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING								
-	A. Ongoing projects National Economic Development Bank (Phase II)	373.0	106.6	48.6	58.0	-	-	-	-
-	Subtotal	373.0	106.6	48.6	58.0	-	-	-	-
-	B. New projects Logistical support for the Programme	-	105.0	-	-	20.0	35.0	50.0	-
-	Subtotal	-	105.0	-	-	20.0	35.0	50.0	-
-	TOTAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING SECTOR	373.0	211.6	48.6	58.0	20.0	35.0	50.0	-
	4. PUBLIC HEALTH								
2 000.0	A. Ongoing projects Development of basic health services (Phase II)	893.9	1 004.2	98.3	210.0	214.0	233.0	248.9	-

Estimated government inputs in thousands of FBU (total amount by project)	Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs (thousands of US dollars)							
1977-1981		1972-1976	Total	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Beyond 1981
-	Technical assistance in improving sanitary facilities in the city of Bujumbura (Phase II)	101.0	218.2	-	-	60.0	117.0	41.2	-
2 000.0	Subtotal	994.9	1 222.4	98.3	210.0	274.0	350.0	290.1	-
	B. New projects								
	Nil								
2 000.0	TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR	994.9	1 222.4	98.3	210.0	274.0	350.0	291.1	-
	5. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE								
	A. Ongoing projects								
1 000.0	Promotion and development of industry (Phase II), including:	346.0	771.6	91.0	184.0	185.6	187.6	123.4	-
-	- Establishment of an industrial laboratory	-	155.0	-	-	-	50.0	105.0	-
-	- Feasibility studies and technical assistance in specific areas	-	122.0	-	37.0	35.0	-	50.0	-
7 200.0	Assistance in insurance matters	4.5	153.3	34.7	55.1	45.1	18.4	-	-
8 200.0	Subtotal	350.5	1 201.9	125.7	276.1	265.7	256.0	278.4	-
	B. New projects								
	Nil								
8 200.0	TOTAL INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE SECTOR	350.5	1 201.9	125.7	276.1	265.7	256.0	278.4	-

Estimated government inputs in thousands of FBU (total amount by project)	Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs (thousands of US dollars)							
1977-1981		1972-1976	Total	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Beyond 1981
	6. LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS								
	A. Ongoing projects								
	Nil								
	B. New projects								
-	Labour management	-	303.0	-	-	63.0	85.0	155.0	-
-	Development of the co-operative movement	7.0	276.5	-	-	60.0	70.0	146.5	-
-	Promotion of social workshops for women	-	320.1	-	98.0	195.6	26.5	-	-
-	Subtotal	7.0	899.6	-	98.0	318.6	181.5	301.5	-
-	TOTAL LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS SECTOR	7.0	899.6	-	98.0	318.6	181.5	301.5	-
	7. NATURAL RESOURCES								
	A. Ongoing projects								
15 000.0	Mineral survey (Phase II) and prefeasibility studies for nickel mining	2 434.0	682.8	682.8	-	-	-	-	-
	Mineral survey (Phase III)	-	1 294.8	-	275.0	300.0	315.0	404.8	-
15 000.0	Subtotal	2 434.0	1 977.6	682.8	275.0	300.0	315.0	404.8	-
	B. New projects								
	Nil								
15 000.0	TOTAL NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR	2 434.0	1 977.6	682.8	275.0	300.0	315.0	404.8	-

Estimated government inputs in thousands of FBU (total amount by project)	Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs (thousands of US dollars)							
1977-1981		1972-1976	Total	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Beyond 1981
	8. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY								
	A. Ongoing projects								
-	National Topographical Service	109.0	222.5	150.5	72.0	-	-	-	-
-	Meteorological training and organization	238.0	105.0	19.0	50.0	36.0	-	-	-
-	Subtotal	347.0	327.5	169.5	122.0	36.0	-	-	-
	B. New projects								
	Nil								
-	TOTAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR	347.0	327.5	169.5	122.0	36.0	-	-	-
	9. HOUSING								
	A. Ongoing projects								
	Nil	166.0							
	B. New projects								
-	National Housing Office	-	540.3	-	-	57.3	203.0	280.0	-
-	TOTAL HOUSING SECTOR	166.0	540.3	-	-	57.3	203.0	280.0	-
	10. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS								
	A. Ongoing projects								
-	Maintenance of the road network (Phase I)	704.0	346.3	346.3	-	-	-	-	-
-	Maintenance of the road network (Phase II)	-	818.2	-	143.2	225.0	225.0	225.0	81.8

Estimated government inputs in thousands of VEU (total amount by project)	Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs (thousands of US dollars)							
1977-1981		1972-1976	Total	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Beyond 1981
-	Improvement of the airport infrastructure and training of staff	292.0	252.9	11.9	79.0	85.0	77.0	-	-
-	Subtotal	996.0	1 417.4	358.2	222.2	310.0	302.0	225.0	81.8
	B. New projects								
-	Telecommunications adviser	-	195.0	-	-	75.0	60.0	60.0	-
-	Organization and development of the Postal Service	-	435.0	-	-	60.0	175.0	200.0	25.0
-	Subtotal	-	630.0	-	-	135.0	235.0	260.0	25.0
	C. Projects under study								
-	Combined Telecommunications, Radio and Postal School	-	483.0	-	-	33.0	200.0	250.0	50.0
-	Subtotal	-	483.0	-	-	33.0	200.0	250.0	50.0
-	TOTAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR	996.0	2 530.4	358.2	222.2	478.0	737.0	735.0	156.8
	ADJUSTMENT	2 827.1							
31 700.0	GRAND TOTAL	12 140.0*	15 281.2	2 392.0	2 511.6	2 916.4	3 450.0	4 011.2	725.5

* IPF 1972-1976: $US 10 million.

ANNEX IV

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OTHER THAN UNDP

1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

(a) World Food Programme (WFP)

Since 1971, WFP has been providing food aid for the resettlement of peasants (2,500 families) in the Ruzizi Valley. The project for the resettlement of peasants from overpopulated areas is being executed by the European Development Fund (EDF) and was scheduled to end in November 1976. It will, however, be extended for three years until November 1979. The WFP contribution is approximately $250,000 a year.

In January 1976, a plan of operations was signed between WFP and the Government of Burundi for assistance in the development of the dairy industry. The project, which will last for four years and to which WFP is contributing approximately $130,000 a year, calls for the provision of 200 tons of powdered milk and 72 tons of butter oil. This assistance is linked with UNDP projects BDI/71/001 and BDI/74/004.

Negotiations are under way on the preparation of a request for food aid for road maintenance activities, tea cultivation, afforestation and resettlement of people from overpopulated areas. The project, which is linked with programmes being executed by EDF, UNDP, French bilateral assistance and the Government of Burundi, will provide food aid to approximately 20,000 people and will total roughly $1.7 million a year.

(b) UNICEF

Since November 1973, UNICEF has granted assistance to the pilot agricultural development activities being carried out in the Gitega region under UNDP/FAO project BDI/73/016 (Agricultural Technical Institute). During the period 1974-1976, some $60,000 will have been spent on supplying seeds, fertilizer, agricultural and poultry-raising equipment, chicks, veterinary medicines and food and on financing the travel and salaries of the staff and temporary labour. UNICEF will probably continue that assistance to rural development activities in the Gitega region under the third phase of UNDP assistance to the Agricultural Technical Institute. In addition, UNICEF will pay the salary of a rural development expert until 31 December 1977. As from 1 January 1978, this expert post will be financed by UNDP under the "Development of agricultural extension work and rural educational radio" project, whose purpose is to extend these pilot agricultural development activities to the entire country.

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After providing all the equipment for the Bujumbura central milk plant, UNICEF is continuing its assistance in 1976-1977 by providing five vehicles to collect milk and deliver milk products. The technical assistance is being provided by UNDP under project BDI/71/001.

Discussions have begun between UNICEF and the Government of Burundi with a view to the provision of future assistance for the protection of stored food-stuffs.

(c) World Bank (IBRD/IDA)

From 1968 to 1975, an IDA credit of $1.8 million, repayable in 50 years, was used to finance a project for the improvement and intensification of coffee cultivation in the Ngozi/Kayanza region. The project made it possible to train 45,000 growers and workers to look after 8 million coffee shrubs.

The second phase, which began in mid-1975, is financed as follows: an IDA credit of $5.2 million; $1.2 million from the Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic Development; $1.1 million from the investment budget of the Government of Burundi. This second phase will continue the activities for intensifying and expanding coffee cultivation but will also include intensification of food crops and rural development activities such as the construction and repair of water supply facilities, bridge and canal repairs, livestock improvement, use of draught animals, promotion of co-operatives, and use of water-mills. The project will be of five years' duration.

During the first programming cycle, UNDP financed small-scale fisheries development activities on Lake Tanganyika (BDI/73/007). When the project is completed in December 1976, the activities will be resumed on a larger scale under a project financed largely through a loan from the World Bank. The financing will be as follows: Government of Burundi: $0.3 million, Regional Fisheries Development Corporation: $0.4 million, Abu Dhabi Economic Development Fund: $1 million, International Development Association (IDA): $6 million, repayments by fishermen: $0.9 million. The project will last for five years and will ensure the provision on credit of fishing vessels and equipment to fishermen, the development and expansion of fisheries centres and stations, improved marketing of fisheries products, the strengthening of extension and training services, the development of the management resources of the Regional Fisheries Development Corporation, and pilot studies and activities for rural development in the region bordering Lake Tanganyika.

(d) FAO fertilizer programme (GP 4/3 BDI)

Since 1972, the Belgian Government has financed through FAO and the FAO/Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee of Experts the post of one expert, part of the equipment and the supply of fertilizers under a demonstration project on fertilizer use and the establishment of an improved marketing system. The project, which is costing approximately $50,000 to $60,000 a year, will probably

continue until 1979. UNDP is granting financing for logistical support to the programme under project BDI/75/013, whose continuation during the second programming cycle has also been requested by the Government.

2. EDUCATION

(a) World Food Programme

Since 1970, WFP has been providing food aid for secondary, technical and vocational students (70 boarding schools with 10,900 students). The total commitment for 1970-1977 is $5,135,900. The project is to end in mid-1977, but a new phase is to last until June 1982 on the basis of a WFP contribution of approximately $1.6 million a year.

(b) UNICEF

Since 1968, UNICEF has been providing ongoing assistance to rural primary education, first in association with project BDI/68/016 and then, after the adoption of the educational reform, in association with project BDI/73/019. This assistance, which has consisted primarily in the provision of offset reproduction and other printing equipment to the Office of Rural Education as well as participation in retraining expenses, assistance in the printing of school textbooks, the provision of means of transport, etc., will continue until mid-1977. An extension will be requested under a long-term assistance programme to be submitted to the UNICEF Board in 1977. The sum of $108,000 was spent during the period 1974-1975, and an expenditure of $50,000 is envisaged for the period from 1976 to mid-1977.

(c) World Bank

In November-December 1975, a UNESCO mission visited Burundi at the Government's request in order to prepare an application to the World Bank for assistance in the field of education. A Bank evaluation mission visited Burundi in February 1976 and recommended an IDA credit of $10,780,000.

The project, which will probably last for five years, calls for the construction of housing for the teaching staff and the training of teaching staff in practical work suited to the rural setting. This assistance to the Office of Rural Education supplements that already provided by UNDP, UNICEF, Belgium and France. Negotiations will take place in October/November 1976, and, if the agreement is signed in December 1976, the project can start in January 1977.

(d) UNESCO

During each of the last five years, UNESCO has granted modest assistance to Burundi under its country participation programme.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) World Food Programme

A feeding programme, which has been under way since 1971 and is designed to improve the nutrition of patients in hospitals and nutritional conditions at consultation units (for pre-natal and infant malnutrition) in health centres and clinics, will end in January 1977. The total commitment for the period 1971-1975 was $1,017,300. A new five-year phase has been requested. The WFP contribution will be roughly $350,000 a year.

(b) UNICEF

Since 1971, UNICEF has granted assistance for the development of basic health services in co-operation with WHO staff under the projects financed by that agency and by UNDP. The assistance covers the training and retraining of staff, basic medical supplies for 41 health centres, DPT vaccines, technical publications and teaching materials. From 1974 to mid-1975, the sum of $117,000 was committed. A total of $65,000 is provided for in 1976, pending the submission of the long-term assistance programme to the UNICEF Board in 1977.

An exanthematic typhus control project covering the entire country was started at the beginning of 1976. UNICEF assistance consists in the provision of insecticides, transport and vaccines for the anti-typhus campaign. A sum of $389,000 was allocated to that programme.

The anti-typhus campaign provided UNICEF with an opportunity to begin a development assistance project. For the period from mid-1975 to mid-1976, the sum of $36,200 was committed for assistance to population animation under UNICEF-assisted programmes through the provision of audio-visual equipment, the production of films, the preparation of recordings, and the payment of experts' salaries and travel expenses. The project could be prolonged and extended to other activities in 1977.

In view of the many problems encountered by the Ministry of Public Health in connexion with the maintenance of vehicles provided by UNICEF, a garage project in the amount of $335,000 has also been approved within the framework of the Fund's assistance to the health services. The project provides for the maintenance of vehicles supplied by UNICEF in connexion with its other activities in Burundi and the training of the necessary staff.

(c) World Health Organization (WHO)

Under its regular programme in Burundi, WHO is carrying out the following activities:

Epidemiological services (ESD 01/1001)

This project, which has been under way since 1972, will be part of the regular WHO programme until 1978. The assistance provides for the establishment of an epidemiological unit, the gradual extension of the communicable diseases control programme and the strengthening of the demographic and health statistics service. A technician is already in Burundi, and an epidemiologist is to be sent. The amount committed for 1976-1978 is $330,000.

Basic health services (SHS 001)

Under its regular programme, WHO is providing supplementary assistance to UNDP/WHO project BDI/72/006. This supplementary assistance covers: one female technician, supplies and operating expenses for the establishment and development of a blood bank at Bujumbura; one female technician and one nursing instructor at Gitega. For the period 1976-1977, a total of $556,800 has been committed.

Training of health personnel

For the period 1974-1979, the sum of $200,000 has been committed for the training abroad of health personnel in various disciplines. Eight fellowships were awarded by WHO in 1974 in the fields of sanitary engineering, medicine, pharmacology, laboratory work, dentistry and training of nursing instructors.

4. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

(a) International Monetary Fund

Since January 1966, IMF has made two expert advisers available to the Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

In 1975, the number of experts assigned to the Bank rose from two to three.

For several years, IMF has also financed the post of an expert adviser to the Ministry of Finance. He was replaced at the beginning of 1976 by an expert adviser on the introduction of a modern double-entry system for public accounts.

(b) World Bank

In January 1976, an IDA credit in the amount of $1.5 million was granted to Burundi for the implementation of a three-year (1976-1978) technical assistance project whose purpose is to strengthen the planning, statistical and project-evaluation services. The inputs will include approximately 150 man-months of work by short- and medium-term consultants for the preparation of pre-investment studies and approximately 120 man-months of long-term technical assistance, equipment and vehicles.

5. INDUSTRY

(a) UNIDO

Each year UNIDO grants a rather modest sum under its regular programme for the financing of several fellowships or training courses abroad in the field of industry.

(b) United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

A request by the Government for the establishment of a $500,000 self-replenishing fund to finance activities for the promotion and development of small and medium-sized industries is being studied by the secretariat of the United Nations Capital Development Fund. A UNDP consultant visited Burundi in July 1976 to assist in carrying out the feasibility study and in preparing a draft agreement between the Government and the Fund.

6. ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

UNICEF

In 1975-1976, UNICEF financed a consultation mission in connexion with the advancement of women in rural areas. The consultant recommended two supplementary projects, one of which was submitted to UNDP under the second programming cycle and the other to UNICEF.

Advancement of women in rural areas

A five-year project for the development of social centres has been submitted to UNICEF. The long-term objective of the project is to provide the adult population, both male and female, with opportunities to acquire, by non-formal means compatible with their regular occupations, modern education and training which will increase their productivity and prepare them to fit harmoniously into the country's social and economic development effort. In the short term, the project will help the Government to maintain the existing social centres, improve their operation and their programmes, facilities and administrative machinery, decentralize activities through the establishment of new branches, of animation centres in the hill country and of apprenticeship centres, supply material and equipment, and assist in the ongoing training of national staff. The anticipated level of UNICEF assistance is between $300,000 and $400,000.

7. POPULATION

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Since the end of July 1975, UNFPA has financed one post for a health statistician, who, under the WHO project on the organization of an epidemiological

service, was to strengthen the population and health statistics service. The project will probably end in 1976.

At the beginning of 1976, UNFPA agreed in principle to finance a general population census in 1978. The official request for an estimated sum of $939,770 was forwarded to UNFPA headquarters in May 1976.

A project for the improvement of civil registry services was also submitted by the Government to UNFPA headquarters in January 1975. However, the Government of Burundi was informed that, for technical reasons, such a project could begin only after the completion of the general population census.

Following a symposium on "Population dynamics, employment and social welfare" organized in 1975 with the assistance of the ILO, the Government of Burundi submitted in March 1976 a request for a 30-month project aimed at integrating population activities into the organized sectors. The estimated contribution requested from UNFPA is $346,240. Although this project would unquestionably be of value for Burundi, particularly as a means of heightening people's awareness and giving them a better understanding of the problems caused by the excessively rapid growth of the country's population (whose density, with 150 inhabitants per square kilometre, is already one of the highest in Africa), it would appear that immediate financing by UNFPA is unlikely in view of the very large sum required during the next three years for the general population census.

8. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

World Bank

A credit of $5 million was granted to Burundi in March 1974 by IDA for the purpose of maintaining the road network. The total cost of investments in this project breaks down as follows: IDA credit: $5 million, Federal Republic of Germany: $1,330,000, UNDP (under project BDI/72/005): $1,050,000, Belgium: $400,000, Government of Burundi: $620,000. The duration of the project is four years.

9. RELIEF ACTIVITIES

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Since 1963, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has granted assistance for the protection of refugees who have found sanctuary in Burundi and to provide them with relief, health and educational services and assist in resettling or repatriating them where possible. In 1975, the amount spent on those different types of assistance was $187,000. This assistance will be continued as long as necessary.